

the courts, are scandalous beyond belief.

It was in an age like this, when the Oriental cults were trying to bring in their luxurious and sensual orgies and were actually winning the multitudes, an age when the great mass of thoughtful persons were saying, "It is vain to sacrifice to Zeus, he does not care for us"; when the common, hopeless formula upon the tombstones read, "I was not, I was, I am not, I care not"; it was in such an age that this new voice of a maker of tents was heard singing at his work and proclaiming a new religion of the sunrise, embodying a new idea of God, a new idea of manhood, a new certainty of salvation, a new hope of eternal blessedness and the new, glad message that even now and here "to them that love God all things work together for good." They are reborn into divine sonship through faith in the divine Son.—Westminster Teacher.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES

RELIGION'S REWARDS.

M., Oct. 23. A good name. Prov. 22:1.
T., Oct. 24. Respect of men. Rom. 14:16-19.
W., Oct. 25. Heart's peace. Ps. 91:1-10.
Th., Oct. 26. Abounding joy. Ps. 16:1-11.
F., Oct. 27. Fruitful service. Col. 1:10.
S., Oct. 28. Glory. 2 Tim. 4:6-8.
Sun., Oct. 29. Topic—The Rewards of Religion.
1 Cor. 3:16-23. (Honorary members' meeting.)
The reward in men's respect.
What is the reward in inner satisfaction?
What is the reward in strength of character?

A Good Name. (Prov. 22: 1.)

Name here, as in many places in the Bible, stands for reputation. The writer of Proverbs says that a good name is worth more than riches, though there are some people seem to be willing to sacrifice everything for riches. If a man has not a good reputation it is hard for him to succeed in anything that is good. There is an old saying that you may as well kill a dog as to give him a bad name. There is a great difference between reputation and character. Reputation is what people think you are. Character is what you really are. Or reputation is what you appear to your fellow-men, and character is what you appear to God. If a man's character is not right his reputation may be good for a while, but the probability is that his reputation will not last long unless his character is what it should be. A man can have no better asset than a good character. It gives a man a standing in his community and influence for good which nothing else can give. It matters not how poor a man may be in other respects, he may have a character that will be worth a good deal to him. The basis of true character is religion. Every man ought to see to it that his character is all right and then that his reputation is good. There are some foolish people who say that they do not care what people think of them, but this is a great mistake. Every true man wants to do the most possible good in the world, and unless he has a good reputation among his fellow-men he will be unable to do this.

The Respect of Men. (Rom. 14: 16-19.) The Apostle Paul says, "Let not then your good be evil spoken of." There are some people who do good deeds in a way to make other people think that the deeds are not good. Sometimes good deeds are done from a wrong motive merely to gain the applause of men; but at other times deeds that are good may be done from a proper motive and yet the manner in which they are done may be such as to awaken at least a suspicion that there is a selfish or some other evil motive prompting them. In this, as in all other matters, we ought to be careful to avoid even the appearance of evil. A good deed should always be the means of provoking others to

do good deeds, but it will not have this effect if there is any suspicion of the motive which prompts it.

Heart's Peace. (Psalms 91: 1-10.) One of the special rewards that accompany religion is the peace of heart which comes to all of God's people. In this psalm the writer represents one man as speaking to another in the first fifteen verses, and under a number of figures of speech he tells him how much of peace and comfort and protection and joy comes to him who puts his trust in God. And when he seems to have persuaded his friend to accept God as his God, the writer represents God, and, speaking, he tells him how He will bless him both in this life and the life to come because he has put his trust in Him. He will not only deliver him from the evil of this life, but will satisfy him by giving him life everlasting and the salvation of his soul.

Abounding Joy. (Psalms 16: 1-11.) In this psalm David shows his distrust of anything that he can do himself and his hatred of idolatry. He then shows the hope and the joy which he has in trusting in God and the salvation which God has given him because of his confidence in Him. His heart is full with rejoicing and gladness. He is sure that God will lead him in the right paths of this life, which He fills with joy, and will then take him to Himself in heaven, where in His presence he will have the blessings of joy, and at His right hand he will have pleasure for ever more.

Fruitful Service. (Col. 1: 10.) One of the great joys which comes to man is success in his work, and the Christian who puts his trust in God can have the great joy of being fruitful in every good work. No greater joy can come to man than being connected with the accomplishment of work for the upbuilding of His kingdom here on earth. When the Christian has had the privilege and pleasure of winning a soul for Christ, he then knows what real true joy is; and he who does no work for the salvation of souls is depriving himself of much of the real joy which he ought to have, and which he can have if he will but make an effort to secure it.

Glory. (2 Tim. 4: 6-8.) The Apostle Paul was coming very near to the end of his life, and, writing to his son Timothy, tells him that he knows that his end is near, but that he is ready for the end. Without any boasting, he says: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." He had had a long life, in which there was much fighting to do, but he fought only that which was evil. He fought always under the banner of his Lord and Saviour. Now he feels that his work is done, and he says with confidence that he has kept the faith, and because of this he knows that there is a reward in store for him. This reward he calls the crown of righteousness, which he says the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give him on the day of judgment. Paul does not wish to appear that he is claiming or expecting more than he is entitled to, so he says that this great reward is to be given not only to him but also to all those who love Christ's appearing; that is, those who trust in the Saviour and who are longing for the opportunity of being with him when he calls for them. "It should be a source of great joy on the part of every Christian that he is to receive a reward at the hand of his Saviour, and this reward is to be given, not in accordance with the estimate which man places upon what he has done, but upon the Saviour's estimate, and his estimate will not be based upon the man's riches, nor upon his learning, nor upon his social position, but upon his real character and the earnestness and sincerity and faith

which he has shown in his work for him.

The Rewards of Religion. (1 Cor. 3: 6-23.) In this chapter, the Apostle Paul, writing to the Corinthian Christians, tells them of the great blessings which belong to them. There were divisions among these Corinthians. Some claimed to be followers of Paul, and others of Apollos, each one feeling no doubt that his leader would give him the greater blessings. Paul tells them that they all belong to God, and because of this every man is to be rewarded according to his work. He says that no man should glory in himself or in any other man. His glory should be in God. He tells the Christians that all things are theirs. In verse 22 he gives an inventory of the Christian's riches. He named Paul and Apollos and Cephas as representing Christian teachers and says of them, "All Christian teachers are yours." We have a right to claim an interest in the teachings of the Christians of all ages, and by the study of what they have said and written we may profit very largely. The next item that he mentions is the world—that is, the material world in which we live—and he says to us, "The world is yours." A citizen of this country may look out over this broad land and say, "This is my country," and so the Christian may look out over the world and say, "This is my world." This is the place in which God has given us our home and is the place in which we are to do our work for God. Paul next says, "Life is yours." By this he means the life that God has given us here in this world. This life is given us as the time for preparation for eternity. The difference which will appear among the redeemed in heaven will be due to the way in which they have spent the life that God has given them in this world. He who has been faithful will receive a great reward, but he who has been negligent will receive a small reward. Among the Christian's riches Paul mentions death. We usually think of death as an enemy or a great loss, but death to the Christian is but the passing from life in this world to the better life in the world to come; and so we ought to feel that this is indeed a blessing. Another of the Christian's riches which Paul mentions is things present. All of our surroundings, all of God's providential dealings with us, whatever goes to make up our present life and condition, is given of God for the improvement of our spiritual condition, and we ought to recognize them as blessings coming from Him. The apostle cannot name all the blessings which the Christian has been given by God, and so he sums all the rest under things to come. All the joys of coming years on earth or in heaven are included in the Christian's riches. All these things the Apostle Paul says belongs to the Christian, and he gives the reason for it in the 23d verse, where he says, "Ye are Christ's and Christ's is God's." The very fact that we belong to Christ, who is the Son of God, ought to assure us of every needed or deserved reward.

The rewards which come to the man who has true religion in his heart is to have the pleasure and comfort and peace here in this life and to hear our Father say, as we stand before the throne of grace: "Well done, good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful in a few things. I will make these ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

THE LITTLE CATALOGUE GIRL.

Her business was to distribute catalogues in one of the big art galleries in New York. She was so small that they had to put a big book on her

chair so that she could see over the catalogues piled upon the desk in front of her.

Twenty years after she first sat there, the art gallery made her a present of \$20,000. She is the most consulted woman in the field of art in America. Upon the judgment of Rose Lorenz, rich men spend many, many thousands of dollars in the purchase of pictures. She has a part in the buying and selling of more art treasures than any other woman.

This sounds like romance, but it is real life. She began at once to study art subjects as soon as she was installed as catalogue girl. She became an authority on Chinese art. She knows English, Dutch, French and Italian art as you know the spelling book or the multiplication table. She has a remarkable memory and wonderful application. Hard work and continued study have been the price of her pre-eminence.

Her home is an artistic gem in itself—one of the most exquisite and tasteful in the city. Not even the wealth of the millionaires can rival the attractiveness of the home which reflects her taste.—Young People.

VOLUNTEERS BY THOUSANDS FOR WORLD-WIDE CAMPAIGN.

While the warring nations of Europe and even the United States authorities are making every effort to secure recruits for their armies, the work of obtaining volunteers for the Christian conquest of the world is steadily progressing. The recent report of the Student Volunteer Movement shows that since its organization, thirty years ago, 6,490 students— young men and women volunteers— have gone to various mission fields, sent out by the Mission Boards of North America. Last year 329 volunteers were added to the ranks abroad. This seems a very insignificant number compared with the millions of military recruits, but each missionary represents a spiritual force of incalculable power.

The Volunteer Movement employs twelve traveling secretaries, who last year made over seven hundred visits to institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada. College mission study classes number 2,458, and have an enrollment of 15,878 men and 21,664 women. The money given for missions by students has also been considerable. Of 1,020 institutions reporting, 682 contributed \$218,652.81 last year to missions, most of it from the students. The largest sums were given by Yale, University of Pennsylvania, and Princeton, but the largest per capita gifts came from preparatory schools.

This work among students not only supplies recruits for the frontier, but it also deepens the spiritual life of the schools and colleges by bringing the students into close touch with the great enterprise of world evangelization.

The faith which finds God's help for our human needs is an act of will. It is trust in the Eternal Friend. Therefore it is impossible to compel it by argument. Yet it is the one thing utterly needful for our lives. We need the alliance of our wills with God that faith implies. We need the strengthening of our hearts by God's power that faith secures. We need the consciousness of God's presence and the assurance of His unflinching love that faith awakens. Even as of old the Psalmist felt these needs and found there satisfaction in the God whose presence did not oppress him, but rather comforted and inspired.—Dr. Rush Rhees.